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(54) Surface mount type antenna and communication apparatus

(57) The invention provides a surface mount type antenna (10), comprising a dielectric/magnetic base (11) having first and second main surfaces opposite from each other and side surfaces substantially perpendicular to said main surfaces, a feed electrode (2a,2b) disposed on said base (11), a ground electrode (3a,3b) disposed on said base (11), and a radiation electrode (1a,1b,1c,1d) disposed on said base (11) and having an open-circuited end capacitively coupled to said feed electrode (2a,2b) and a short-circuited end connected to said ground electrode (3a,3b), which is characterized in that

said open-circuited end of said radiation electrode (1a,1b,1c,1d) is capacitively coupled to said feed electrode (2a,2b) by extending said radiation electrode (1c,1d) to both of said first and second main surfaces. By this structure it is possible to reduce the manufacturing cost by reducing the number of surfaces of a dielectric base on which various patterns are formed, and to improve the facility of the above-mentioned impedance matching while avoiding an increase in size.

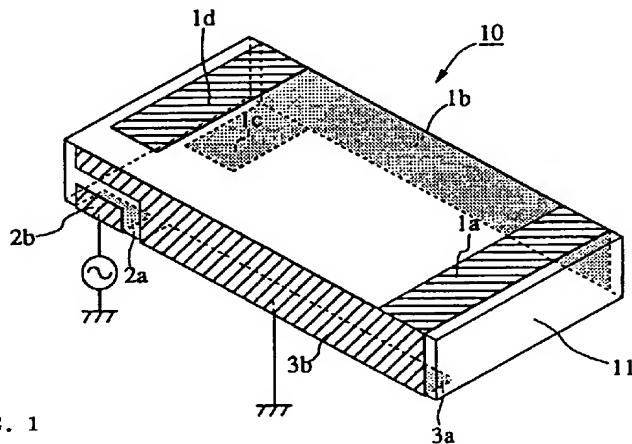


FIG. 1

Description**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****1. Field of the invention**

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The invention relates to a surface mount type antenna. More particularly, the invention relates to a surface mount type antenna comprising a dielectric/magnetic base having first and second main surfaces opposite from each other and side surfaces substantially perpendicular to said main surfaces, a feed electrode disposed on said base, a ground electrode disposed on said base, and a radiation electrode disposed on said base and having an open-circuited end capacitively coupled to said feed electrode and a short-circuited end connected to said ground electrode. The surface mount type antenna is used for mobile communication apparatuses and a communication apparatus using the antenna.

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2. Related art of the invention

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Fig. 7 shows a prior art of the above described surface mount type antenna apparatus. A member 11 shown in the figure is a dielectric base. Electrodes 22b, 23b, 21a, 21b, 21c are formed on side surfaces of the dielectric base 11. Electrodes 22a, 23a are formed on the lower main surface as viewed in the figure. In these electrodes, the electrodes 22a, 22b function as a feed electrode, the electrodes 23a, 23b function as a ground electrode, and the electrodes 21a, 21b, 21c function as a radiation electrode. That is, an electrostatic capacitance is formed between an open-circuited end of the radiation electrode (an end portion of the electrode 21c) and the feed electrode 22a, 22b. The radiation electrode is excited by the capacitive coupling through this electrostatic capacitance. Thus, the surface mount type antenna functions as a resonating type antenna.

The conventional surface mount type antenna shown in Fig. 7, however, entails the problem of an increased number of electrode forming steps because of the need to form electrodes over many side surfaces of the dielectric base.

The radiation electrode formation surfaces of the conventional surface mount type antenna shown in Fig. 7 may be modified to solve this problem. For example, as shown in Fig. 8, the radiation electrode indicated by 21a, 21b, and 21c are formed on the upper main surface and the right rear end surfaces of the dielectric base 11 as viewed in the figure. In this structure, the electrostatic capacitance produced at the gap between the open-circuited end of the radiation electrode (an end portion of the electrode 21c) and the ground electrode 23b can be increased and a predetermined resonant frequency can be set even if the inductance of the radiation electrode is small. Advantageously, therefore, the overall size can easily be reduced. However, since the end of

the ground electrode 23b is positioned between the feed electrode 22a, 22b and the open-circuited end of the radiation electrode, the coupling between the feed electrode and the radiation electrode is reduced, resulting in a reduction in the facility of impedance matching to an external circuit.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of this invention is to provide a surface mount type antenna in which the number of side surfaces on the dielectric base on which various electrode patterns are formed is reduced to reduce the manufacturing cost, and which is arranged so that each of the distance between a radiation electrode open-circuited end and a ground electrode and the distance between a radiation electrode open-circuited end and a feed electrode can easily be adjusted.

Another object of this invention is to provide a surface mount type antenna arranged so that the above-mentioned impedance matching can easily be performed while an increase in overall size is avoided.

The invention provides a surface mount type antenna of the above mentioned kind, which is characterized in that said open-circuited end of said radiation electrode is capacitively coupled to said feed electrode by extending said radiation electrode to both of said first and second main surfaces.

This structure makes it possible to increase the electrostatic capacitance between the radiation electrode open-circuited ends and the ground electrode and to easily increase the amount of coupling between the radiation electrode open-circuited ends and the feed electrode, thereby facilitating impedance matching. Also, the electrode formation area on the side surfaces of the dielectric base is not increased and the advantage of high workability in adjusting the frequency by cutting a portion of the radiation electrode can be maintained.

In the above surface mount type antenna, said radiation electrode may have at least two said short-circuited ends.

By this structure, the radiation electrode can be connected to the another circuit and/or an electronic component, for example. When at least one of said short-circuited ends is selectively connected or disconnected to ground via a resonant frequency control changing circuit, it is possible to change the resonant frequency of the antenna by changing the connection between the short-circuited end of the radiation electrode and the resonant frequency control changing circuit.

In the above surface mount type antenna, at least a part of said radiation electrode may be loop shape being connected to one of said short-circuited ends.

In this structure, the loop functions as an electric wall and which is equivalent in function to a radiation electrode formed over the entire area surrounded by the

loop, thereby making it possible to increase the antenna gain.

Another aspect of the invention provides a communication apparatus comprising a circuit board having electrodes thereon and the above described surface mount type antenna mounted on the circuit board and connected to said electrodes.

This construction reduces the overall size and facilities impedance matching. As a result, the ease of circuit design of the transmitting and receiving circuit section can be improved.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a surface mount type antenna which represents a first embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 2 is an equivalent circuit diagram of the surface mount type antenna of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a partially fragmentary perspective view of a communication apparatus using the surface mount type antenna.

Fig. 4(A) comprises a perspective view of a surface mount type antenna which represents a second embodiment of the invention, and Fig. 4(B) is an overall equivalent circuit diagram including a resonant frequency changing circuit of the antenna of Fig 4(A).

Fig. 5(A) and 5(B) comprise perspective view of two surface mount type antennas in accordance with a third embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 6(A) and 6(B) comprise perspective views of two surface mount type antennas in accordance with a fourth embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the configuration of a surface mount type antenna of a prior art.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the configuration of a surface mount type antenna according to a prior art.

Other features and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following description of the invention which refers to the accompanying drawings.

PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

5 A surface mount type antenna which represents a first embodiment of the present invention and a communication apparatus using the surface mount type antenna will be described with reference to Figs. 1 to 3.

10 Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the surface mount type antenna of the first embodiment. A member 11 shown in the figure is a dielectric base made of a dielectric ceramic or a synthetic resin having a comparatively large dielectric constant. Electrodes 1a and 1d are formed on the upper surface (first main surface) of the dielectric base 11 as viewed in the figure, and electrodes 3a, 2a, and 1c are formed on the lower surface (second main surface) as viewed in the figure. Electrodes 2b and 3b are formed on the left front end surface of the dielectric base 11. An electrode 1b is formed on the right rear end surface of the dielectric base 11. In these electrodes, the electrodes 1a, 1b, 1c, and 1d function as a radiation electrode, the electrodes 2a and 2b function as a feed electrode, and the electrodes 3a and 3b function as a ground electrode. That is, a resonance circuit is formed by the electrostatic capacitance produced between an end portion of the ground electrode 3b and end portions of the radiation electrode 1c and 1d and the inductance of the radiation electrode 1a, 1b, and 1c, and the radiation electrode and the feed electrode are coupled to each other by the electrostatic capacitance produced between the feed electrode 2a, 2b and end portions of the radiation electrode 1c, 1d.

15 Fig. 2 is an equivalent circuit diagram of the surface mount type antenna 10 shown in Fig. 1. Referring to Fig. 2, the surface mount type antenna is mainly formed of an inductance L, a resistor R, and capacitors C23, C21, and C13. In the structure with the configuration shown in Fig. 1, the inductor L corresponds to the self-inductance of the radiation electrode consisting of the electrodes 1a, 1b, 1c, and 1d, the capacitor C13 corresponds to the electrostatic capacitance formed between open-circuited ends of the radiation electrode (mainly an end portion of the electrode 1d) and the ground electrode 3b, the capacitor C21 corresponds to the electrostatic capacity formed between the open-circuited ends of the radiation electrode (mainly an end portion of the electrode 1c) and the feed electrode 2a, 2b, and the capacitor C23 corresponds to the electrostatic capacity formed between the feed electrode 2a, 2b and the ground electrode 3b. The resistor R represents the radiation resistance of the surface mount antenna.

20 In the equivalent circuit shown in Fig. 2, the resonance circuit is mainly formed of the inductor L, the resistor R and the capacitor C13. When a signal is input from a high-frequency signal source to the resonance circuit via the capacitor 21, resonance with energy of the signal occurs in the resonance circuit add a part of the resonance energy is radiated through the air. Thus, the circuit functions as an antenna. This radiated energy

is expressed as an equivalent to the energy consumed in the resistor R.

Fig. 3 is a partially fragmentary perspective view of the configuration of a communication apparatus such as a portable telephone using the surface mount type antenna shown in Fig. 1. A member 16 shown in Fig. 3 is a circuit board, and the surface mount type antenna 10 shown in Fig. 1 is mounted in a surface mount manner on an obverse surface of the circuit board 16. No electrodes are formed on the obverse and reverse surfaces of the portion of the circuit board 16 on which the surface mount type antenna is mounted.

An end portion of the electrode 1c of the radiation electrode is extended on the lower surface (second main surface) of the dielectric base 11 as viewed in Fig. 1 to increase the degree of coupling between the feed electrode 2a, 2b and the open-circuited ends of the radiation electrode (to increase the electrostatic capacity C21 shown in Fig. 2), thus facilitating impedance matching to an external circuit. Also, since a part of the radiation electrode is formed on the upper surface of the dielectric base, frequency adjustment by cutting a pre-determined portion thereof can be performed with improved facility.

Fig. 4(A) is a perspective view of a surface mount type antenna which represents a second embodiment of the present invention. The structure of this surface mount type antenna differs from that shown in Fig. 1 in that portions of the grounding and radiation electrodes shown in Fig. 1 are cut to form an electrode 4b, and that an electrode 4a, which connects to the electrode 4b, is also formed on the lower surface of the dielectric base 11. The electrodes 4a and 4b function as a control electrode for changing the resonant frequency. In addition, an electrode 1c is provided on the lower surface of the base 11.

Fig. 4(B) is an overall equivalent circuit diagram of the surface mount type antenna shown in Fig. 4(A) and a frequency changing circuit connected to the surface mount type antenna. In Fig. 4(B), L11 represents a main inductance component formed by the radiation electrodes 1a, 1b, 1c, and 1d; L12 represents an inductance component formed by the control electrode 4a, 4b; and C43 represents the electrostatic capacitance produced between the control electrode 4a, 4b and the ground electrode. Components D, C1, L, and C2 form a resonant frequency changing circuit. The configuration of other components C23, C21, C13, and R is the same as that shown in Fig. 2. In a state where no control signal is applied to a control terminal IN, resonance occurs at a frequency determined by the resonance circuit formed by C13 and L11. When a positive control voltage is applied to the control terminal IN, the diode D becomes conductive and one end of the inductance component L12 is grounded by the diode D and the capacitor C1. The inductance component of the resonance circuit formed of C13, L11, and L12 is thereby reduced. As a result, the resonant frequency is increased. The reso-

nant frequency of the antenna is thereby increased. The components L and C2 of the resonant frequency changing circuit function as an RF choke circuit.

Fig. 5(A) and Fig. 5(B) are perspective views of two surface mount type antennas in accordance with a third embodiment of the present invention. The structure of the surface mount type antenna shown in Fig. 5(A) differs from the structure of the surface mount type antenna shown in Fig. 4(A) in that the electrode 4a is formed on the lower surface of the dielectric base so as to connect to the radiation electrode 1b. In this structure, the radiation electrode 1a and 1b and the control electrode 4a and 4b form a loop which functions as an electric wall and which is equivalent in function to a radiation electrode formed over the entire area of the right front end surface of the dielectric base 11 as viewed in the figure, thereby making it possible to increase the antenna gain. In the antenna shown in Fig. 5(B), which is a modification of the antenna shown in Fig. 5(A), the end of the radiation electrode 1a connected to the ground electrode is set a comparatively large distance apart, thereby making it possible to increase the amount of change (offset) in the resonant frequency.

Fig. 6(A) and Fig. 6(B) are perspective views of two surface mount type antennas in accordance with a fourth embodiment of the present invention. The surface mount type antenna of this embodiment differs from those of the first to third embodiments in that a ground electrode which forms an electrostatic capacitance with a radiation electrode open-circuited end is provided separately from a grounding end of the radiation electrode. That is, referring to Fig. 6(A), a radiation electrode indicated by 1a, 1b, 1c, and 1d is formed, which extends from a position on the upper surface to positions on the upper and lower surfaces via the right rear end surface of the dielectric base 11 as viewed in the figure; a ground electrode indicated by 3a and 3b is formed, which extends from a position on the lower surface to a position of the left front end surface of the dielectric base 11 as viewed in the figure; a feed electrode indicated by 2a, 2b, and 2c is formed, which extends from a position on the lower surface to a position on the upper surface via the left front end surface of the dielectric base 11 as viewed in the figure; and a ground electrode indicated by 5a and 5b is further formed, which extends from a position on the lower surface to a position on the left front end surface. In this structure, an electrostatic capacitance for coupling is produced between the feed electrode (mainly 2c) and the radiation electrode open-circuited ends (mainly 1d) while an electrostatic capacitance for the resonance circuit is produced between the radiation electrode open-circuited ends (mainly 1c) and the ground electrode 5a, 5b.

Referring to Fig. 6(B), a radiation electrode indicated by 1a, 1b, 1c, and 1d is formed, which extends from a position on the upper surface to positions on the upper and lower surfaces via the right rear end surface of the dielectric base 11 as viewed in the figure; a

ground electrode indicated by 3a and 3b is formed, which extends from a position on the lower surface to a position on the left front end surface of the dielectric base 11 as viewed in the figure; a feed electrode indicated by 2a and 2b is formed, which extends from a position on the lower surface to a position on the left front end surface of the dielectric base 11 as viewed in the figure; and a ground electrode indicated by 5a, 5b, and 5c is further formed, which extends from a position on the lower surface to a position on the upper surface via the left front end surface. In this structure, an electrostatic capacitance for coupling is produced between the feed electrode (mainly 2a) and the radiation electrode open-circuited ends (mainly 1c) while an electrostatic capacitance for the resonance circuit is produced between the radiation electrode open-circuited ends (mainly 1d) and the ground electrode (mainly 5c).

While a dielectric base is used in the above-described embodiments, a dielectric magnetic material may also be used. In such a case, if the material used has a high permeability, the impedance of the electrodes is increased and, accordingly, Q is suitably reduced, so that a wide-frequency-band characteristic can be obtained.

being connected to one of said short-circuited ends.

5. A communication apparatus (100), comprising a circuit board (16) having electrodes thereon, and the surface mount type antenna (10) of any one of Claims 1 to 4 mounted on the circuit board and connected to said electrodes.

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Claims

1. A surface mount type antenna (10), comprising a dielectric/magnetic base (11) having first and second main surfaces opposite from each other and side surfaces substantially perpendicular to said main surfaces, a feed electrode (2a,2b) disposed on said base (11), a ground electrode (3a,3b) disposed on said base (11), and a radiation electrode (1a,1b,1c,1d) disposed on said base (11) and having an open-circuited end capacitively coupled to said feed electrode (2a,2b) and a short-circuited end connected to said ground electrode (3a,3b), characterized in that said open-circuited end of said radiation electrode (1a,1b,1c,1d) is capacitively coupled to said feed electrode (2a,2b) by extending said radiation electrode (1c,1d) onto both of said first and second main surfaces.
2. A surface mount type antenna (10) according to claim 1, characterized in that said radiation electrode (1a,1b,1c,1d) has at least two said short-circuited ends.
3. A surface mount type antenna (10) according to claim 2, characterized in that at least one of said short-circuited ends is selectively connected or disconnected to ground via a resonant frequency control changing circuit.
4. A surface mount type antenna (10) according to claim 2 or 3, characterized in that at least a part of said radiation electrode (1a,4a,4b) is loop shape

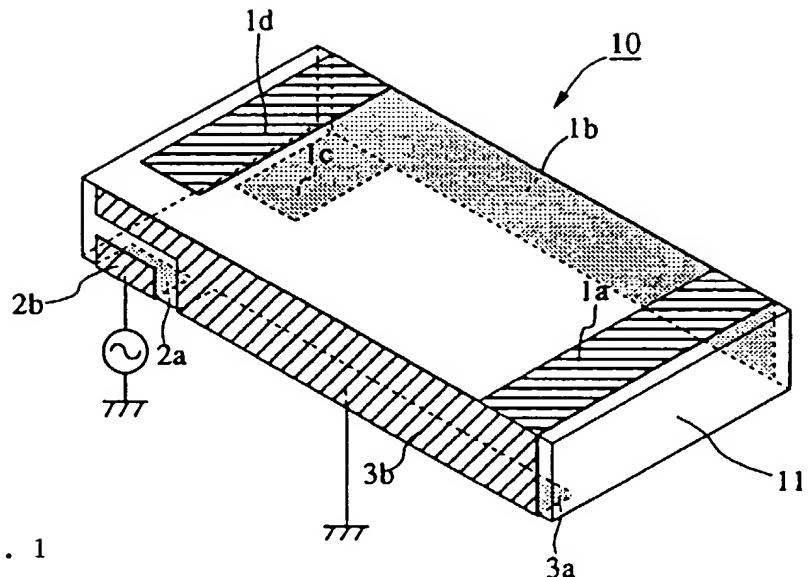


FIG. 1

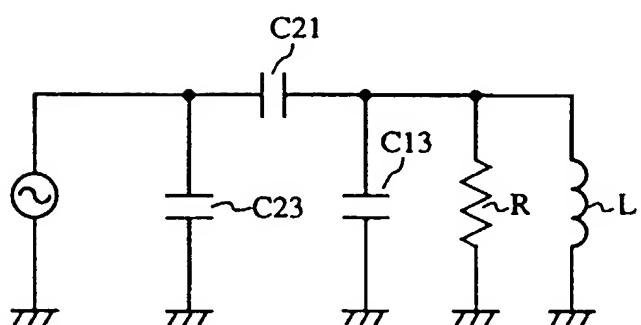


FIG. 2

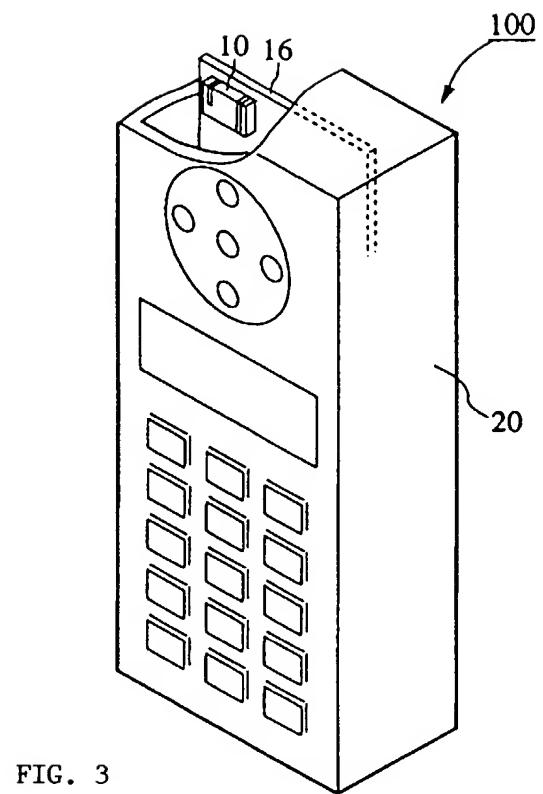
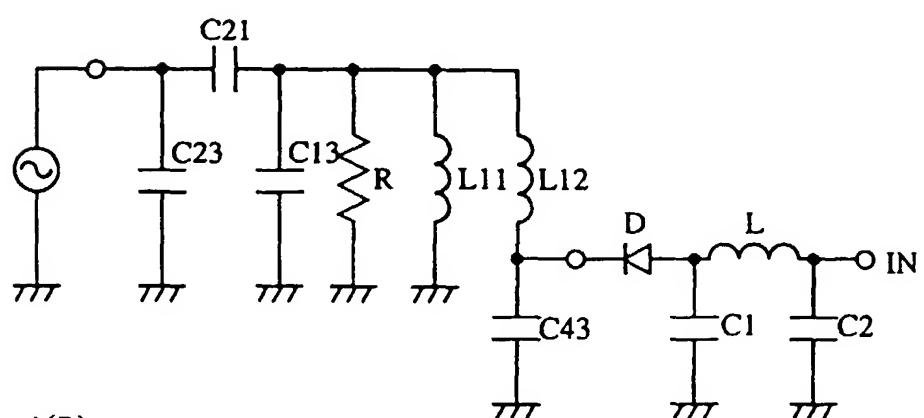
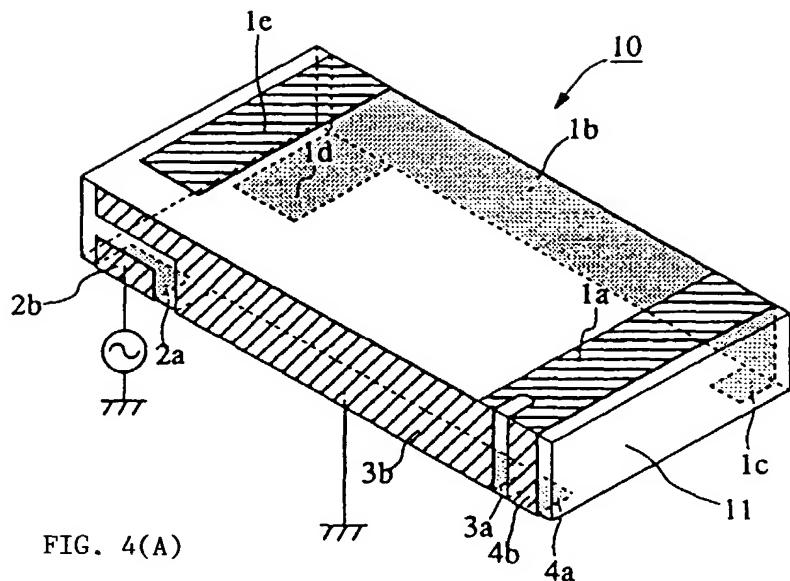


FIG. 3



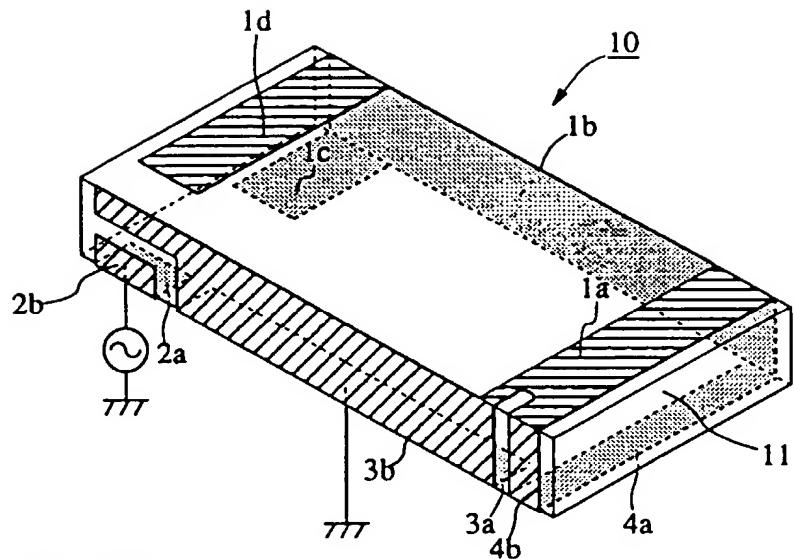


FIG. 5(A)

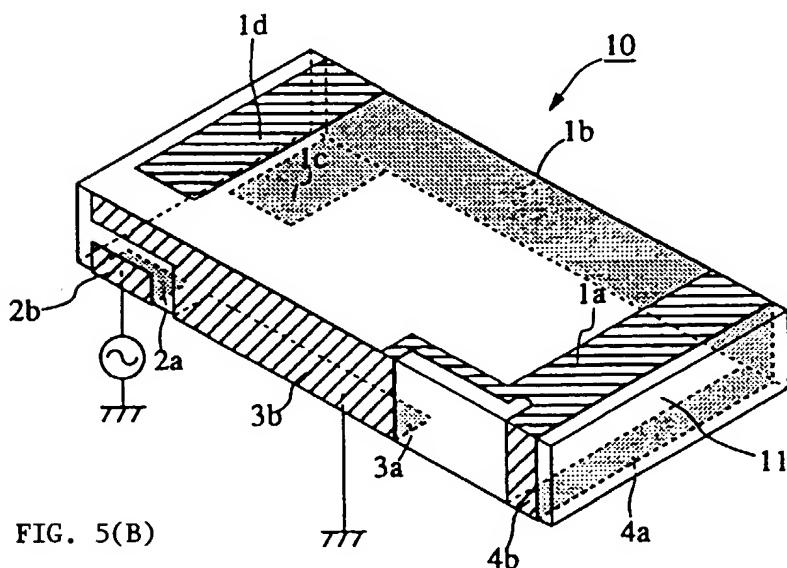


FIG. 5(B)

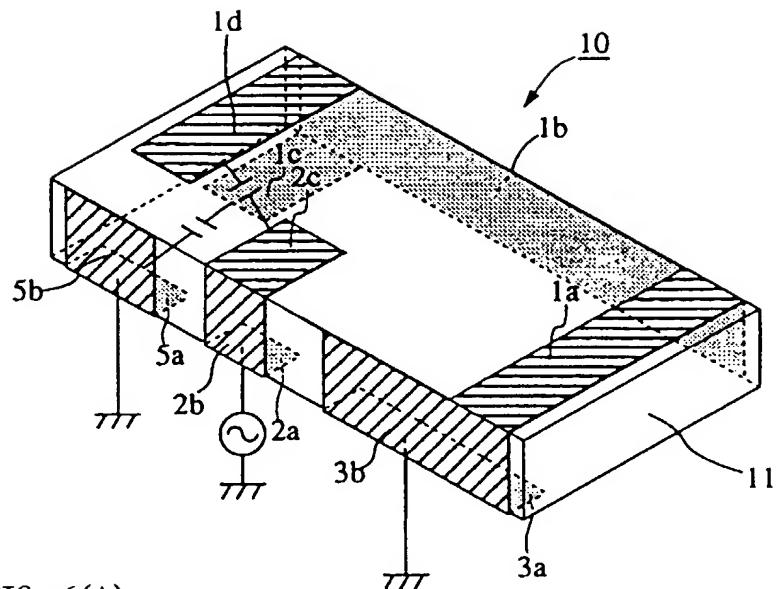


FIG. 6(A)

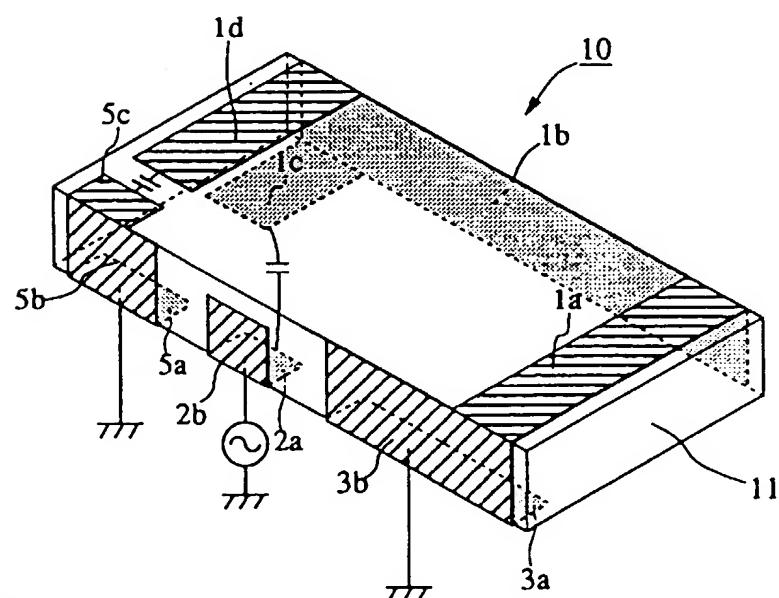


FIG. 6(B)

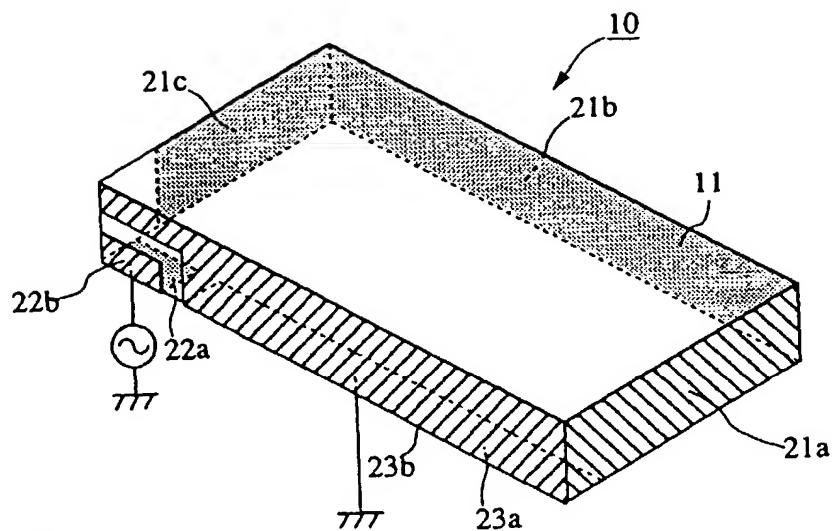


FIG. 7

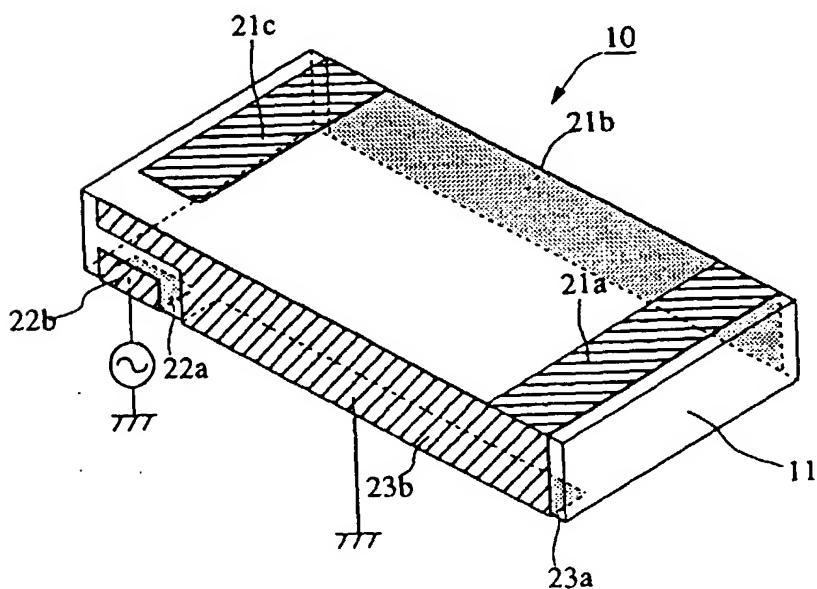


FIG. 8